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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

A TROUBLED PARTY, A HOPELESS ENTANGLEMENT

The Democrats Who Will Come Back to Congress Tomorrow.

THREE VERY COMPLICATED QUESTIONS.

The Tariff, McCreary Resolutions and Treasury Deficiency.

PLAN FOR THE WEEK.

It is not in entire joyousness, but troubl gress. Most of the members of both houses of Congress are in town now, or will be before tomorrow morning, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty of a quorum when Congress meets. It is expected from The plan for the week in the tomorrow and general debate be indulged the agreement entered into by the republican members of the foreign affairs committee, the Hawaiian resolutions are to be taken up on Friday and discussed for two days. Both of these questions are extremely perplexing to the majority, and there is another which is threatened to be forced upon them at once, which will be even more

The Treasury Deficiency. The shrinkage of the fund now in the treasury is so rapid that it is said that some means must be provided at once to meet the deficiency. The expectation is, therefore, that the consideration of the tariff question and all other matters must be interrupted within a week, and some measure for the relief of the treasury be adopted without delay. By what method this relief is to be given is entirely unsettled and the differences of opinion are radical. That the money has got to be raised at once will force speedy action, but a hard fight is expected. There is no basis for a prediction as to what will be done, except that the issue of bonds in some form is the only means of raising money as speedily as desired, and it is what the administration wants. The limited time within which the money must be raised will probably force democrats to consent to a bond issue who are violently

The Tariff Bill Debate.

The present purpose of the democrats is to limit the general debate on the tariff bill to four days, and then to proceed to the consideration of the bill under the fiveminute rule as rapidly as possible, with the idea of having the bill through the House before the end of January. The majority of the ways and means committee failed utterly in their efforts to come to an agreement at their meeting last night, and on account of the absence of Mr. Bynum post-poned a vote on the income tax question, the same individual who has for years deponed a vote on the income tax question, though they had resolved formally that a nied the best efforts of the vote should be taken at that time. It is service force to capture him. said that the advocates of the proposition to abandon the income tax in all its form and to raise revenue from a tax on sugar de a good many valuable recess adjournment, and there is ity that this plan will be adopted,

not by the House by the Senate. The McCreary Resolution.

There is a very widespread disinclination among democrats to adopt Mr. McCreary's olution censuring Stevens and Wiltse in the Hawaiian matter. During the two days administration will be severely arraigned by the republicans and at the same time there are several democrats who have it in mind to participate in the arraignment. It has become perfectly apparent that it will of Congress any indorsement of Mr. Cleve-land's attempt to restore the queen, and it is very doubtful whether the McCreary resolution can be adopted in the House. It is understood that there are forty or fifty mocrats in the House who think that Mr. eveland should be rebuked, though it is mprobable that many of them would have the courage of their convictions. Very few believe that Mr. Clevelands course was justifled, and even among those few there are some who think that it would be extremely unwise to adopt the McSreary resolution without further investigation, especially as the Senate is investigating the matter, being unsatisfied with the information in

An Unfortunate Complication.

It is urged that it would be very unfortunate for the party in power if the McCreary resolutions were adopted in the House and after that the Senate investigation should disclose a condition of affairs different from that assumed on very incomplete testimony on the part of the House committee. Some of the democrats in the House suggest amendments to the McCreary resolution relieving Wiltse from censure and declaring it to be the judgment of Congress that no action looking to the restoration of Liluo-kalani should be taken. The more general impression appears to be, however, that either the resolution will be recommitted to await the result of the investigation in the Senate or that an investigation by the House will be ordered. A very large num-ber of the democrats believe that it would be extremely unwise for the House to pass extremely unwise for the House resolutions of censure against Mr. Stevens without a better investigation of the matter than has been made. There does not appear to be any probability that the Mc-Creary resolution will be adopted, even under the lash of the administration whip.

Army Orders A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point today for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The detail for the court is First Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, sixteenth infantry; First Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, first artillery; First Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, fifth artillery; First Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, corps of engineers; First Lieut. Henry C. Newcomer, corps of engineers; First Lieut. George F. Barney, second artillery; First Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, corps of engineers; First Lieut. Daniel B. Deore, twenty-third infantry; First Lieut. John D. Barrette, third artillery; First Lieut. Frank McIntyre, nineteenth infantry; First Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, fourth artillery; First Lieut. T. Benley Mott, first artillery; Sec-ond Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, fourth artillery; First Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, elev-

enth infantry, judge advocate. The following transfers in the sixth cavalry are ordered: Second Lieut. George McK. Williamson, from troop E to troop M. Second Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, from troop M to troop E. following transfers in the sixth in-

antry are made: Second Lieut. Charles e, from company E to company Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, from company D to company E. Capt. Ira McNutt, ordnance department,

will proceed to the works of the Carpenter Steel Company, Reading, Pa., on official business pertaining to the ordnance depart-

A Dinner Celebration.

The veterans of the eighth battalion, District of Columbia volunteers, celebrated New Year day by a dinner in the evening at Bieligk's Hall, No. 735 7th street northwest. Before sitting down to enjoy the pleasures of the table, however, they performed an act of good fellowship by visiting a sick comrade, Mr. Henry Noll, who has been an invalid for many months. tions and readings followed the repast. robbery at For. son, Indian territory,

Of the Ways and Means Committee Over Raising Revenue.

Fight Against Other Methods by the Advocates of the Individual Income Tax - May Be a Sugar Tax.

No progress whatever was made by the emocrats of the ways and means committee at their meeting last night. The character of the discussion which they indulged in seemed to indicate a hopeless entanglement, and there is very general discouragement on the part of those who are anxious for a solution of the problem of raising revenue by new methods. The absence of Mr. Bynum caused a postponement of the vote, but there was an indication that had a vote been taken it would have left the was arrested today at Saragossa, capital committee still divided and the dissatisfaction would have continued.

Another Effort This Afternoon The committee is to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to make another effort to come to a severe wound in his right side, but it is the very outset that this will be a troubled an agreement, and the advocates of the indi- not supposed that this injury will prove vidual income tax are hopeful of success. House is that the tariff shall be taken up It is stated, however, that the party will stand divided on this question and on all in for two days. After that, according to others involving new taxes for raising revenue. There is a feeling of discouragement, akin to disgust, on the part of democrats, and it would not be at all surprising if every form of income tax, unless it is, perhaps, a tax on inheritances, were abandoned, and a tax put on sugar for the purpose of rais-

ing the necessary revenue. Fighting for Individual Income Tax. Those members of the committee who are ent upon an individual income tax are fighting all other new means of raising the revenue, with the idea of compelling the adoption of their plan by the force of nement, and while they have not yet developed strength enough to have the individual income tax adopted, they have been able to prevent the adoption of other plans designed to contribute to the revenue. On the whisky tax proposition there is a division as to whether the tax should be assessed on that now in bond or only on that put in bond after the passage of the law. Altogether, the more the matter is talked over the more divided the committee appears to get, and the more irritating

grows the situation A CLEVER ARTIST.

Some One Makes Perfect Drawings o

The secret service division of the Treasury Department has received an exceelingly clever pen and ink counterfeit twenty-dollar bill and the officers are making a vizorous search for the maker. The counterfeit bill was passed on a New York bank and was detected when it reached the subtreasury. The paper was the regular silk-fiber paper used only by the government and the counterfeit was discovered only by the omission of the word "series." There is no clue to the artist. He is supposed to be service force to capture him. His work has always been so perfect that it was almost impossible to detect a bill he made from the genuine engraved article. It is all done with a pen and ink and on the same quality of paper as is used for the genuine bills. He is certainly an artist. The great difficulty in the way of his detection is that h uses no tools. He sits down and draws a picture, which, when finished, is a perfect imitation of a government note. Even if he was captured in his room, with a counterfeit bill of his own production in his possession, there might be no evidence to convict him. He could not be seemed as the could not be seemed. vict him. He could say he received the bill in a business transaction with some one else, and who could gainsay him? It must single bill with his pen and ink drawing, and the skill he displays at his work is an indication that if he devoted his talents to honest employment he would undoubtedly make more money. It must be that he takes a secret satisfaction in cheating the

Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland Not Unduly Fatigued Yesterday. The report that the President is suffering from tooth trouble has been revived, and it is even said that on recent occasions he has received intimate friends with his head bound up in flannel. No confirmation of these reports can be obtained. On the contrary, they are denied in the most positive manner by the President's close friends. He was before the gaze of the public for nearly four hours yesterday, and the closest scrutiny of his face failed to show the slightest evidence of any facial trouble or other local disturbance of any kind. Beyond the natural fatigue attending a steady handshaking for nearly four hours, he stood yesterday's ordeal exceedingly well. He suffered principally from standing so long in one position, and he had difficulty in walking when he started to escort Mrs. Cleveland to the dining room. The difficulty was temporary, however, and soon passed away. It was a subject of general remark that Mrs. Cleveland stood the fatigue of the reception much better than the P dent. She nearly broke down at one time while the public reception was at its height, but she determined to remain at ered bravely from her fatigue and really seemed to grow stronger with each succeeding greeting. The President and Mrs. Cleve land were in excellent spirits today, and neither showed any signs of their fatiguing experience of yesterday.

Case of Paymaster Sullivan.

The case of Paymaster J. C. Sullivan has been in the hands of the President for several weeks and there is considerable speculation in naval circles in regard to his action upon it. This officer was tried and convicted by a court-martial at the Mare Island (Cal.) navy yard for gross irregularities in his official accounts and was sentenced to be dismissed the service. The Secretary of the Navy approved the pro-ceedings and findings of the court and submitted the case to the President for his action. Paymaster Sullivan has strong po-litical friends and they are doing their best

Postmasters Appointed.

The total number of fourth-class post masters appointed today was twenty-eight Of this number fifteen were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation and the remainder by removals. The Virginia appointments were: Algoma, W. B Dowdy, vice Mollie E. Barber, resigned; Flat Rock, J. M. Elam, vice T. J. Fletcher, resigned; Grant, E. F. Thomas, vice A. N. Greear, resigned. Joel Diehl was appointed post-master at Engle's Mill, Md., vice Austin Speicher, removed.

Silver Movements.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices for the week ended December 30, 1893, was \$476,915, and for the corresponding period of 1802 was The shipment of fractional cilver coins for the month of December, 1833, was \$812,267; for the corresponding period of 1892, \$1,201,427,

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CODINA'S ACCOMPLICE

Arrest of an Anarchist Concerned in the Barcelona Explosion.

TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF WHEN CAUGHT

The Program of the British Parliament.

MADRID, Jan. 2 .- An anarchist, named Santajo Salvador, alias Jacques Salvador, of that province.

As soon as the police placed their hands n him he drew a revolver and attempted to kill himself. He succeeded in inflicting fatal. While one of the officers ran for medical assistance, the others stood guard over the prisoner, whose revolver had been taken from him. Salvador was lying upon the floor of his lodgings, and the officers thought he would make no further attempt upon his life.

In this they were mistaken, for Salvador drew from his pocket a small packet that was found afterward to contain a deadly poison, and attempted to swallow its contents. The officers took the packet from him before he could get the contents into

After a physician had dressed his wound he was taken before a magistrate, to whom he confessed that he had been concerned cessity for money to support the govern- at Barcelona.

> PROGRAM OF PARLIAMENT. The House of Commons to Adjourn on

the 19th or 20th.

LONDON, Jan. 2.-The News says that is intended by the government that the house of commons shall adjourn on January 19 or 20 to remeet on February 12, to consider the lords' amendment, and then to prorogue parliament until about February, when the ordinary session opens.

The News says: The opposition in the house of commons undertake that the parish councils bill shall pass by January 20, the government making concessions on five points. Mr. Hanbury and other conservative extremists, however, have decided that they will not be bound by any compro mise between the front benches. Mr. Bal-four has clearly intimated that to his followers, but he regards the rejection of the agreement as fatal to his authority and inconsistent with his retention of the leader-

TO POISON THE CZAR.

Report of an Attempt Made at a Great Banquet.

LONDON, Jan. 2.-A dispatch from Vienounts of a r on the czar.

According to these reports, on the one hundredth and twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Imperial Order of St George a grand dinner was given to all those who had been awarded the decoration. The czar, as the head of the order, was present and partook of the banquet. The first course was but half consumed, and the czar ordered that what was left be sent to the Nicholas Orphan Asylum, where the children also ate of the food.

Later in the evening the czar, the guest at the banquet and the orphans were all taken sick, and an investigation revealed that the fish had been poisoned. The sickributed to cholera.

The above story is very similar, in many respects, to a dispatch sent out from St. Petersburg on December 17. This dispatch stated that forty persons who had attended the banquet had been made sick by eating of a pie made of tainted meat, and that fifof them had died. Their sickness, it was stated, resembled cholera.

FIGHT FOR THE POLICIES.

Contest Over the Insurance on Lieut Hambrough's Life.

LONDON, Jan. 2.-Alfred John Monon, who was recently tried at Edinburgh for the murder of Lieut. Hambrough, and who was discharged from custody, the jury returning a verdict of "Not proven," will shortly bring an action against Maj. Hambrough, father of the lieutenant, in connection with the charges on the Hambrough

one of the witnesses in the murder trial, will also bring suit against Maj. Hambrough to recover money advanced to Lieut. Hambrough. Totenham claims and holds as security one of the two £10,000 policies issued on Lieut. Hambrough's life by the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. Maj. Hambrough will bring a counter ction against Totenham to recover this policy. As soon as letters of administration are granted five other actions will be brought against Maj. Hambrough in respect of matters in which Monson and Totenham claim to have acted in behalf of Maj. Ham-

brough. BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 2.-Premier Wekerie vesterday received a deputation of liberals. who declared their absolute confidence in the government, and said they would continue to support it. The premier replied that the government desired to execute re-form in a liberal spirit, but such as would not offend religious susceptibilities or infringe the church's rights.

Cholera in a Russian Seminary. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.-Cholera has broken out among the students at the Nicholas Seminary. Yesterady the girls attending the seminary were dismissed and

The Mutiny in the Cameroons BERLIN, Jan. 2.-Twelve more native police in the Cameroons have been captured. The mutiny is now regarded as entirely ended. It is reported that the disaf-fection is largely owing to the harshness of Lieut Haring, who was appointed in Octo-

Famine Predicted in Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.-The Russian Agricultural Gazette takes a gloomy view of the prospects for 1894. Specialist Ivanonstchenkoff, writing to the Gradjdanin, predicts a widespread famine in 1894. The Uprisings in Sielly.

ROME, Jan. 2.-Signor Tazio has written for the Legadel Bene an article on Sicilian labor unions. He ascribed the deplorable state of affairs on the island to two causes—the unions and brigandage. The latter, he says, is greatly fostered by the fact that here are large districts without roads.

The Tobacco Monopoly in Italy. LONDON, Jan. 2.- The Daily News corespondent in Rome says: There are rumors that the government is attempting to farm out the tobacco monopoly to a group of bankers. If this scheme fails an increase of the tax on rentes to 18 per cent will be come necessary. Revenge of the Police

LONDON, Jan. 2.-The Constantinople orrespondent of the Daily News tele-

graphs: All is now quiet in Yusgat, An rmenian apy killed a fellow countryman on December 1 and as a result the police ercitessly harried the populace. Subse-quently the latter appealed to the governor

Officer Hendricks Accused of Brutality by His Wife.

She Claims He Struck Her-Judge Miller Fines Him \$50-The Evidence Presented.

by his wife, Mary L. Hendricks, with as ne, on 5th between O and sault at their hor P streets, on the 11th of December last, and he was defended by Mr. Campbell Car-PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR. rington. The wife testified that they had lived happily together for four years, until his brother married and brought his wife to the house; that she has three little chil-dren, the oldest three years old, and the day after the last was born, on December 11. he came to the house and assaulted her by striking her and afterward he took her two bables away. She stated that when she found her husband in her sister-in-law's room she insisted that she would leave the house and they had practically lived apart

Miss Anna Mills, sister of Mrs. Hendricks, testified that the morning after the baby was born the defendant came to the house, walked in, and cursing her, slapped her in the mouth and took one of the chil-dren up and told it to kick his mother. He also said that he was going to take the child away to his mother

General Denial.

The defendant denied that he committed the assault. He asserted that he left the house because his wife's people were running it and had since paid the rent and grocery bills and hired a colored woman whom his wife had run out of the house; that he had taken the children to his mother's when she was sick, and he proposed to take the child. He denied emphatically that e had committed the assault. He denied that he had been expelled from the police force, but had been suspended. He asserted that her folks wanted to run the house and he had to order them out.

On cross-examination defendant said that his wife was excited; that the sister was crying because he ordered her out. He insisted that his wife drank, but he could not live there when others run it.

More Testimony. Dr. William Gill testified that he saw no vidence of a black eye eleven days after the alleged assault. He had attended the family, but he knew nothing of any trouble till about Christmas

The court recalled Mrs. Hendricks, who aid that he struck her in the mouth; that the black eye was three months ago. She indignantly denied that she drank and admitted that she followed him to the street cars to learn of her child, the boy who his mother said he had sent to Balti-more. He insisted on having the boy, say-ing she could go to the devil with the oth-

By the court-She had taken no action in reference to a divorce, being a Catholic, she did not believe in divorces. Her husband might want a divorce, for he was running after other women, she said. na to a news agency in this city says that Cracow (Poland) newspapers contain ac-

Mrs. Margaret Ford, the midwife, sent for and appeared. She testified that she heard Mr. Hendricks say if the sister had semained away he would have sent a colored woman there to do the work; that Mrs. Hendricks said her sister thought Mr. Hendricks struck her, but he did not; that he had shaken his fist at her, but did not strike her. She also heard Mrs. Mills accuse Hendricks of striking his wife, and he said, "It is a lie; I didn't strike her."

Mrs. Mills insisted, notwithstanding this
statement, that the blow was struck by

The court said that if he believed that this man struck this woman he would not walk the streets for eleven months and wenty-nine days, but it was a question Mrs. Hendricks said that the blow truck, and she did not know how could have said otherwise if she did

Argued and Decided. Mr. Carrington argued that the defendant should not be held, and if he was held he would be held up as a coward. To do so would only make the breach wider, and probably if the sister-in-laws on both sides could be kept away there would be a solu-

tion of the difficulty. Mr. Mullowney, in reply, said that from the defendant's own testimony he was the very man to do just what he was charged with, and he submitted that the defendant had been proven guilty of the assault, and should be at least fined, if not imprisoned. mcny, said he would give the benefit of the doubt, and he would assume that he did not strike her, but he would hold that he had shaken his fist in her face, that he of \$50 or ninety days in jail. The defendant noted an appeal, and bail

TO BE ACCEPTED.

Will Get Their Money at Once.

Secretary Herbert has decided in favor of the contractors who built the cruises Columbia and the gunboat Machias in their controversy with the naval boards which conducted the final trial trips of those vessels. Cramp & Co. of Philadelphia built the Columbia, and the Machias was constructed by the Bath iron works It seems that the board on each ship reported everything connected with the vessel in good order, and went so far as to commend the workmanship and compliment the builders of the ship. They found, however, that interior woodwork needed painting. and that there were many minor jobs remaining to be done at the time of the trial, such as finishing in the decoration of the cabins and on deck. Each board recommended that the vessel it had examined be not accepted formally until all this minor work should be completed.

To this recommendation both the Cramp and the Bath works objected. Each insisted that the 10 per cent withheld from the various payments made a total which kept in the possession of the government for a certain term after the ship was accepted, was a sufficient guarantee that the required work would be done promptly. They held that to keep back the final pay-ment entire, as would be the case if the vessel was not accepted, ur til all work was completed, would mean the deprivation to he contractors of a large sum of money which they had rightfully earned.

In the case of the Columbia, the amoun

involved would equal nearly half a million the shipbuilders, and directed that the ana payments be made on the Machias and the Columbia, without waiting for the odd jobs to be performed, believing that the govern ment was amply protected by the fractions held back on each payment made on behalf of the contractors, and that the builders would do the required work as soon as pos-

The light house board has given notice that a fixed white lens lantern light has been established on the wreck of the light house at Lower Cedar Point, west side of the Potomac river, Maryland, which wes destroyed by fire Christmas night.

Lower Cedar Point Light.

The Baltimore. The U. S. S. Baltimore, flagship of the

Asiatic station, sailed from Hong Kong

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT. TWO ARE ENOUGH.

Three Commissioners Not Necessary to Grant Liquor Licenses.

MR. THOMAS IMPORTANT OPINION

Officer Wm. G. Hendricks was charged Changes His Views on the Excise Board Question.

HIS AUTHORITIES GIVEN.

The liquor men of Washington have cause to rejoice. At least those whose applications for liquor licenses have not yet been acted upon. Attorney Thomas, in an opinion rendered today, holds that two members of the excise board is a majority, and, therefore, has the right to consider applications for liquor licenses. This has been a serious difficulty all along. The illness of Commissioner Parker made it necessary for him to go away, and his absence left the excise board minus one member, and all pending applications were laid aside until he returned, or until Congress authorized the action of two members of the excise

board as legal. It was expected that Congress would do this before the holiday recess, but it failed Attorney Thomas' opinion in full is as foi-

"By your letter of December 18, 1893, you request my opinion whether two members of the excise board may act in the absence of the third. I have the honor to say that when this question was first put to me, orally, several weeks ago, I thought the whole board must assemble and act together, but on examination of the point in the light of authority, it seems that

whole board must assemble and act together, but on examination of the point in
the light of authority, it seems that two
members may act, if the third has notice
of the time and place of the meeting. The
point has been expressly decided in New
York. People ex. rel. Kimball, and Houghton, 41 Hun. N. Y., 558.

"What number of a board of directors
shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business is frequently if not generally fixed by the statute creating the corporation or by its bylaws. There is some distinction between public and private boards.
If the officers are of public appointment,
then the act of a majority at a regular
meeting is binding. The supreme court of
Iowa, after citing numerous cases on the
point, says: 'It offlows then in the light of
these authorities since the president and
two of the directors constitute a quorum it
was competent for two, being a majority
of that quorum, to bind the corporation;
and if two were able to act, even as
against the opposing vote of the other, they and if two were able to act, even as against the opposing vote of the other, they could a fortiori, act without his concurrence.' Bell vs. Buckingham Co., 16 Iowa,

The act of Congress of June 11, 1878 (20) Stat., 102), providing a permanent form of government for this District, contemplated the presence of the theory. a board at all meetings for the transaction of business. And contracts for public im-provements it was declared 'shall be made

provements if was declared 'shall be made and entered into only with the official unani-mous consent of the Commissioners."

"Owing to the occasional unavoidable ab-sence of one of the Commissioners, by rea-sence of one of the Commissioners, by the second of sickness or other cause, this feature transaction of important official busin To remedy the difficulty Congress, by joint resolution approved December 24, 1800 (26 that two members of the board should con-stitute a quorum, &c. For these reasons I think it is plain that two members of the excise board may transact business at any neeting of which the third, or absent, mem-

Paymaster Fraser's Promotion. The case of Paymaster Fraser of the navy, heretofore referred to in The Star, is an interesting one in several particulars. He was examined for promotion several months ago. The board reported in his favor, but the report was disapproved by the President. In his indorsement the President called the board's attention to the fact that the evidence before it seemed to reflect upon the character of Paymaster Fraser, and directed that further consideration be given to this feature of the case. In its second finding the board again recom-mends that Paymaster Fraser be promoted to the next higher grade, as having qualifications. It is learned that findings the board enters into something of an argument to show that the Prest dent's intimation regarding the character of Paymaster Fraser is erroneous. There s much curiosity to know how the Presi

Personal Mention

Assistant Commissioner of Patents Fisher has returned to his duties, relieving Law Clerk Newton, who has been acting assistant commissioner. Assistant Attorney General Hall is back

from Georgia. Third Assistant Postmaster General Craige has returned from his holiday vaca-

J. M. Comstock, chief of the customs division, Secretary's office, Treasury Department, is ill with the grip at his residence, A handsome basket of flowers on the office desk of Mr. Louis D. Wine today had

no reference to the recent coming into his home of a son and heir, but was simply the Year greeting of Mr. Thomas J. King and J. R. Freeman to their old friend.

Superintendent of Immigration Stump,
who has been ill of the grup at his Maryland home, has recovered and resumed the discharge of his duties this morning Supervising Special Agent Crowley has returned from Chicago and today resumed his duties at the Treasury Department,

Coinage for December.

Coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of December aggregated 8,714,551 pieces, of the value of \$10,490,775.25, as follows: Gold, 544,383 pieces, of the value of \$9,838,117.50; silver, 2,128,908 pieces, of the value of \$541,419.95, and minor coin, 6,041,260 pieces, of the value of \$11,237.80.

Government Receipts Today. The receipts from internal revenue today were \$794,064; from customs, \$337,524.

Taking Up the Bill. The subcommittee of the House appro priations committee having charge of the District of Columbia appropriation bill commenced its work at the Capitol this morning. Messrs. Compton, Cogswell, Dockery and Henderson were present, and they made a preliminary reading of the bill. The object of the meeting today was to read over the bill, examining the various items of the estimates submitted by the District Commissioners, with a view to determine what particular items needed elucidation or explanation. When this is determined upon the District Commissioners and other officials of the local government will be called before the committee to explain the

Passed Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts has been ordered to duty in the bureau of

ESCAPE LAW

No Means At Present to Enforce the Provisions.

The Attorney for the District Submits a New Bill to Meet The Defect.

The fire escape law has always been in doubt. Recently, the Commissioners, anxious to be informed of the legal status of the law in question, wrote to the attorne for the district with instructions to repor to them at once whether the law could be enforced. This he did today in the following "I have carefully examined the above

mentioned act of Congress, and my opinion

is the law is defective, and cannot be enforced by reason of inadequacy in the penalty features of the third section. It has in the Senate as to the President's Hawaiian been so held by the Police Court. been so held by the Police Court.

"In the first place, as very often happens, the owners of buildings on which there should be fire escapes are non residents, and hence their fallure to comply with any orders of the Commissioners on the subfect cannot be enforced. Secondly, in the event of owners failing to comply with the law, the Commissioners have no adequate means of putting up fire escapes and collecting.

of owners falling to comply with the law, the Commissioners have no adequate means of putting up fire escapes and collecting back the cost against the property.

"I therefore think the third section of the law should be amended so as to require as a condition precedent to a license for a hotel, theater, public hall, etc., the certificate of the inspector of buildings, that the same is provided with fire escapes, proper lights, fire alarm gongs, etc., with a descriptive notice, etc., as required by section 2. And that in the event of failure, after notice of the owner or lessee of any building on which fire escapes, etc., are required by sections 1 and 2 of the act to be placed to erect the same, the Commissioners shall cause the same to be done, and empowered to assess the cost thereof as a tax against the building and ground upon which it stands, with authority to issue tax lien certificates for the amount of such assessment, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per centum per annum, the same to be collected as other tax lien certificates are now collected as other law to determine the subcommittee of the committee on foreign relations having in charge the investigation that has not verified the statements of ex-Minister Stevens and others who have differed from Mr. Blount. At today's session of the subcommittee some highly entertaining testimony was obtained from Mr. P. C. Jones and Col. Zebulion F. Spaulding, both merchants of Honociulu, and both firmly in favor of annexation.

The meeting was to have begun at 10 o'clock, but at that hour none of the members of the subcommittee vere on hand. The committee room was full of smoke, caused by a badly drawing chimney, and it was altogether uninhabitable. When Senator Frye came in about ten minutes later. bearing interest at the rate of 10 per centum per annum, the same to be collected as other tax lien certificates are now collected, and the proceeds used to reimburse the District the cost of putting up the escapes. I have accordingly re-drafted section three of the fire escape law so as to cure these defects, the same to be submitted to Congress if it meets with your approval."

The attorney encloses the draft of a bill containing the above provisions.

CONCENTRATING AT RIO.

United States Vessels There

If the matter is of private concern, as for example, a board of arbitration, all must be present and act. The act of Congress of March 3, 1893, creating the excise board does not specify how many members of the board shall constitute a quorum for business, and does not therefore exclude the idea that a majority may act at any regular meeting of which the absent member has notice and or constitute to be a second to the like the same of the like that a majority may act at any regular meeting of which the absent member has notice and or constitutive to be a second to the like the like

cla is a short distance north of Barbadoes about 1.800 miles from New York, and the vessel is due at Rio within two weeks. The knots ar hour. The arrival of the San Francisco at Rio may be expected in six

or seven days.

The monitor Miantonomoh is at the Nor-The monitor Miantonomoh is at the Norfolk navy yard undergoing some slight repairs. She will be ready for sea service in a day or two and will probably sail for Trinidad immediately after this fact is reported to the Navy Department. Her movements after her arrival at Trinidad are problematical. They are dependent on the condition of affairs in Brazil, and it is believed that she will sail immediately for lieved that she will sail immediately for Rio or some other Brazilian port if any se-rious change occurs in the very critical sit-

NOT ENCOURAGING.

Marine Corps Promotions Promise to Be Pretty Slow. According to the last annual report of

Col. Charles Heywood, commandant of the marine corps, the outlook for promotions in that corps during the next few years is far from encouraging. The appointment of naval cadets to the corps began in 1887, after which date promotions were very rapid, most of the second lieutenants getting promotions in less than two years. In some instances the advance was made within one year. During the next eight years, however, there will be but one compulsory retirement, and unless there are an unusual number of deaths or casualties, few officers will move up. Many of the present majors will never get a peg higher and will retire by operation of law before they can be advanced. Many of the senior captains are also fast approaching retirement age, and present conditions some of them it without being promoted. W many of these captains saw service in the war, they are still doing the duty performed by second lieutenants who entered the service twenty-five years after them. It is be-lieved that there is little hope of any congressional action to secure the de

SILVER AND GOLD.

The Kind of Presents Mr. Jack Beck with Wanted.

Treasury Department, but so far has manifested himself only in harmless letters. The latest recipient of his letters is R. E. Preston, director of the mint. It reached here this morning from Philadelphia, Pa. Some obliging postal official paid the postage for the crank, who had inclosed the letter from Smethport, Pa., to the postmaster at Philadelphia, with instructions to forward it. The letter was addressed: Mr. R. E. Preston,

Mint Prestor Washington, D. C.

SMETHPORT, Pa., Dec. 24, 1893.

to me. I demand you to give a present of \$100 (silver) and \$200 (gold dollars) to me on \$100 (silver) and \$200 (gold dollars) to me on Christmas, on Monday, December 25, or New Happy Year, on January 1, 1894. About 100 in pieces of silver, standard dollars for \$100, and \$200 gold dollars, which is counting \$10 or \$50 in pieces of gold dollars \$300, when you can send \$300 in the package with the American Express

I have the best honor for you, To Mr. Jack Beckwith. Smethport, McKean county, Pa.

It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Beckwith is still awaiting his gold and silver

National Bank Circulation The amount of national bank notes out standing December 31, 1893, was \$208,442,027,

The circulation based on United States bonds decreased during December \$2,502,804. Treasury Chief's Resignation. Secretary Carlisle today received and accepted the resignation of Benj. F. Worrell

The Brazilian government cruiser Amer-can has foined the Nictheroy at Pernam-

AGAINST MR. BLOUNT

The Testimony Given Before the Senate Investigating Committee.

IT ALL SUSTAINS EX-MINISTER STEVENS

Mr. P. C. Jones and Col. Spaulding Give Evidence Today.

OUTLOOK OF THE REPORT.

If first impressions are valuable and last ing there should be little doubt as to the result of the investigation now in progress policy. Judging from the character of the witnesses so far called the testimony that is being given is most all of a kind not calculated to establish the President's assumptions in his message to the Senate. Up to date, including today, nothing has been told the subcommittee of the com-

caused by a badly drawing chimney, and it was altogether uninhabitable. When Senator Morgan arrived a few minutes after 10 o'clock the atmosphere was very muggy. Senator Frye came in about ten minutes later, and just about 10:30 Senator Gray came on the scene.

More Strict Lines of Secreey. It was immediately apparent that the committee proposes to work on more strict lines in regard to secrecy than those laid down at the first meeting held last Wednesday. At that meeting the newspaper men were admitted to the small ante room immediately adjoining the committee room, and the double doors leading into the latter Their Way.

The policy of the administration for the concentration of United States warships in the harbor of Rio Janeiro is being rapidly accompilished. Telegrams received at the Navy Department report the arrival of the New York and Santa Lucia yesterday and the San Francisco at Pernambuco Saturday. In the absence of further telegraphic advices it is supposed at the department that the San Francisco has already salied for Rio, after having coaled at Pernambuco. She will probably stop at Bahla for

meeting.

Notwithstanding these precautions, The Star is enabled to say today that the com portance of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and the excellent reasons

The First Witness Today. Mr. Jones, the first witness, is a native of Boston. He is the leading member of a New York made good time on her voyage from New York, averaging about fifteen knots ar hour. The arrival of the San with houses in Honolulu and Boston. He makes his headquarters in the former city and is a citizen of the islands. Having been long identified with the commercial interests of Hawaii he has become a prominent figure in that country and during the to be minister of finance in the so-Wilcox cabinet. This office he held

> owing to the efforts of the que tion.
>
> When the committee of fifty was organized Mr. Jones was found to be a strong adherent of the principles that were of republicanism and was an earnest supporter of the provisional government, of which he was a member for a brief period in the capacity of minister of finance. He resigned his office after a few months' service owing to ill health and was succeeded by Mr. Damon. In his testimony before the committee Mr. Jones gave a detailed account of the efforts of the queen to subvert the constitutional government of the island and told graphically of the scenes attending the formation of the provisional and told graphically of the scenes are tending the formation of the provisional government. His testimony was entirely contradictory of the conclusions contained in Mr. Blount's report and caused the sub-committee to ask many leading questions relative to the character of the witnesses of whom Mr. Blount obtained his informa-

tion. Col. Spaulding's Evidence

Col. Spaulding, who followed Mr. Jones is also an American by birth, having com war. During the administration of Secre tary Seward he was sent to Hawaii as a consul and afterwards engaged in business in Honolulu, where he is now regarded as one of the ablest men in the islands. He is a very wealthy plantation owner and his possessions are in extent only inferior to those of Claus Spreckles. He is firmly in favor of annexation, and it is related that favor of annexation, and it is related that when Spreckles last spring was endeavoring to induce the islanders to desist from their efforts to secure political union with the United States the sugar king appealed to them on the grounds that the labor question, or the coolie question as it is better known, would be a serious embarrassment to their interests. Col. Spaulding answered this assertion by saying that the labor question could easily be taken cars of by the United States and that he was willing to run the risk of his interests being injured on this score.

He told the committee today this same thing, and asserted that he only represented the views of a large number of others, who felt with him that the labor question in Hawaii is a very minor affair, which can be easily regulated on the basis

vanced numerous arguments in favor of political union, and also gave an account of the proceedings in Honolulu during the revolution of last January. He was a member of the committee of fifty and is well qualified to tell of 'he exciting events that took place in the capital of the island dur-

Just before the meeting formally opened Dr. Emerson, the witness of the last meeting, was called to the committee room and his testimony was read to him for his approval. He subscribed to it as correct and then an oath was administered binding him to secrecy. Prof. Alexander, the surveyor general of the island, who was told by the committee last week that he would be examined today, was informed that he would be called tomorrow morning, when the committee will have another meeting. Dr. En erson will leave for Boston tonight and expects to return soon to Honolulu.

Mr. Hastings, the charge de affaires of
the Hawaiian legation in this city, went to the Capitol this morning with Mr. Jones and Col. Spaulding, and his appearance at the committee room gave rise to the rumor a decrease during the month of \$408,761. that he was to be called as a witness. This, however, is not true, as the committee has decided to observe the custom which exempts diplomatic officers from

News Expected by the Corwin The steamer Corwin, which went to Honof New Jersey, chief of division, register's olulu recently with dispatches for Minister Willis, is expected to return from San Francisco today or tomorrow. She ought